

SPAIN.

Corps from Cartagena and Replise by the Bolognese—Arms and Ammunition for the Carlists—General Report of the National Improvement—The British Cabinet and the Prisoners from the Deerhound.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Sept. 12, 1873. A body of intransigent troops made a sortie from Cartagena yesterday, but was unsuccessful in its efforts to pierce the line of the besieging force and returned to the city.

ARMY COMMAND AND PREPARATION FOR A NEW CAMPAIGN.

The command of the Army of the North has been conferred to General Zabala.

General Turon will enter upon a vigorous campaign in Catalonia with 10,000 men.

NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION AND A VAST POWER FOR THE FUTURE.

The situation here and throughout the country is improving.

A large portion of the reserves called out has been assembled, and its equipment is progressing.

The government is capable of putting 350,000 effective forces into the field.

CARLIST REACTIONS AND CONTRIVANCES.

The resources of the Northern provinces have been exhausted by the war and the exactions of the Carlists.

The necessities of life even have become scarce, and thousands of families are reduced to indigence.

The Carlists keep to the mountains. Being without cavalry, they do not dare to descend to the plains in any considerable number.

British Reclamation in Behalf of Captured Citizens.

It is reported that Earl Granville has told the representative of Spain here that the British government insists on the liberation of the officers and crew captured on board the steam yacht Deerhound.

Guns and Ammunition for the Carlists.

A number of cannon and other munitions of war for the Carlists were landed yesterday at Lequeitio, on the coast of the Province of Biscay.

Railway Accident and Loss of Life.

The express train which left Victoria this morning for Madrid, while going at full speed, ran off the track. The cars were badly wrecked.

Six passengers were killed, among them one general and other persons of eminence, and thirty-wounded.

The cause of the disaster is unknown.

Obstructions were placed by the Carlists yesterday on the railway from Saragossa to Pampluna, and a train was thrown from the track near Talara.

No lives lost.

FRANCE.

Civic Rejoicing Over Prussian Retirement.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Sept. 12, 1873.

The evacuation of Verdun by the German forces will be completed to-morrow.

There will be great public rejoicing and a general illumination of the town in the evening.

ENGLAND.

Municipal Honor to a Representative of Erie—Bullion Moving from the Bank—Agriculturist Report.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 12, 1873.

The municipality of London proposes to give a dinner in honor of Mr. Watson, President of the Erie Railway, on his arrival in this city.

BULLION FROM THE BANK.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £70,000.

THE HARVEST.

The weather throughout England to-day is fair and favorable for the crops.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

The Doncaster Meeting Ended—Race for the Cup.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 12, 1873.

This was the fourth and last day of the Doncaster September meeting.

The great race of the day was for the Doncaster Cup—value 300 sovs.

Mr. Savile's b. c. Uhlan, 4 years old, was the winner. The b. f. Lillian, 4 years old, belonging to the same gentleman, came in second, and Mr. R. N. Batts' ch. c. Thorn, 3 years old, third.

There were five starters.

The last betting was 3 to 1 against Uhlan, 3 to 1 against Lillian and 6 to 4 against Thorn.

BELGIUM.

Legal Savans in Permanent Organization for the Pursuit of Peace.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 12, 1873.

A conference of European and American jurists, which has been in session in this city during the week, has organized as a permanent institute of international law.

Three subjects have been discussed—viz., international arbitration, the three rules of the Washington Treaty and the codification and adoption by treaty of regulations relative to private property in time of war. The conference appointed a committee to draw up and issue a manifesto, and adjourned to meet in Geneva next year.

TURKEY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 12, 1873.

M. Aristarchi, the newly appointed Minister to Washington, sails on the 20th inst. for New York.

PORTUGAL.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LISBON, Sept. 12, 1873.

Accounts from different sections of the country represent the vine disease as making great havoc.

GIBRALTAR.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 12, 1873.

The United States ship Supply arrived here this morning from Trieste.

All on board are well.

DARING ROBBERY OF A BANK.

JACKSON, Mich., Sept. 12, 1873.

One of the most daring robberies on record was perpetrated on the People's National Bank of this city between nine and ten o'clock to-day.

While the President of the bank was engaged writing at his desk and the cashier was out on business a package containing \$3,000 was abstracted from the safe, to which access was gained through a side door in the bank building. Lying beside the stolen package were two other bags of currency, one containing \$10,000 and the other \$5,000. The robbery is supposed to have been committed by experts who are on their way to the State Fair at Grand Rapids.

DASTARDLY ASSASSINATION.

General E. S. McCook, Territorial Secretary of Dakota, Killed.

TERRIBLE ENDING TO A NOBLE CAREER.

The Gallant General Shot Down in Cold Blood by a Banker.

THE ASSASSIN IN CUSTODY.

Intense Feeling of Indignation in Yankton and Sioux City—Coroner's Inquest and Verdict.

The Jury—The Body Entombed to Cincinnati—Sketch of General McCook.

YANKTON, DAKOTA, Sept. 12, 1873.

Last night, between eight and nine o'clock, General E. S. McCook, Secretary of Dakota Territory, was assassinated by P. P. Wintermute, a banker of this city. The particulars are as follows:—

In the early part of the evening McCook and Wintermute had an altercation in the billiard parlor of the St. Charles Hotel, in the course of which the latter applied to McCook an insulting epithet which reflected upon his parentage.

McCOOK RESSENTED THE INSULT.

By punishing Wintermute severely before the combatants could be separated. After they were separated Wintermute washed the blood from his face and went out of the house, while General McCook went to his rooms. At the time Wintermute was washing himself he remarked to those around, "McCook can whip me, but I can shoot."

A public railroad meeting had been called to be held in the court room in the St. Charles Hotel block that evening, and convened soon after the affair above related, and it seems that Wintermute, after having washed himself, went five or six blocks and procured a revolver.

THE ASSASSINATION.

He proceeded to the court room, where the meeting was being held, and stationed himself near the entrance, where he knew McCook would pass through on entering the room, and there awaited the arrival of his prey. He had not long to wait, for McCook soon passed through the entrance to attend the meeting, and as he did so Wintermute rose to his feet, drew his revolver, and, advancing to McCook, took deliberate aim and fired upon him, the shot taking effect in the left breast, passing under the collar bone and out under the shoulder blade, severing a vital artery in its course.

McCOOK SEIZES THE ASSASSIN.

No sooner had the assassin fired upon McCook than the latter dashed upon his assailant, seized him and threw him violently to the floor. In the midst which followed, and before the combatants could be separated, Wintermute's pistol was discharged three times, one of the shots slightly wounding a bystander. McCook was unarmed.

The parties being separated, the General was taken to his room and medical assistance summoned. On examination it was found that he was shot as above described, and that the wound was a mortal one. He lingered through the night, having full possession of his reasoning faculties, being sensible of all that was going on around him, and died peacefully and without a struggle.

DIED PEACEFULLY AND WITHOUT A STRUGGLE.

At seven o'clock this morning, WINTERMUTE

is a man forty-five or fifty years of age, of medium height and light complexion. He came to this Territory from Minnesota about two years since; was an aspirant for the position to which McCook was appointed and which he held up to the hour of his death, and has been a bitter personal enemy of his from the day McCook received his appointment over him; which fact, connected with sundry local difficulties transpiring within the last year, was no doubt the germ from which has grown the brutal encounter.

A PROFOUND SENSATION CREATED.

The affair has created the profoundest sensation in this city and aroused a feeling of condemnation which it has taken the best and wisest efforts of Governor Burbank and his immediate friends to control. The city is shrouded in gloom, flags are at half-mast and universal sorrow is pictured on every countenance. General McCook, the deceased, was a man thirty-eight or thirty-nine years of age, stood about six feet high, was a large and portly personage, weighing about 200 pounds. He was the youngest son of the famous fighting McCook family of Ohio, the history of whom is too well known all over the country to need recapitulation. His remains now lay in state at the St. Charles Hotel, in this city, encased in a metallic coffin, the body being clothed in a brigadier general's uniform—that insignia of rank to which the deceased fought his way on many a hotly contested battle field of the civil war.

THE REMAINS SENT TO CINCINNATI.

At twelve o'clock to-night the remains will be conveyed to a special train for the Dakota Southern Railroad.

The coffin, being enshrouded with the stars and stripes of the American flag and accompanied by Governor John A. Burbank, Hon. W. A. Burleigh and Major Joseph R. Halson, will be taken to Cincinnati and there deposited in Spring Grove Cemetery by the side of other members of this illustrious and patriotic family.

AN INTENSE FEELING AGAINST WINTERMUTE.

The feeling here against the perpetrator of this most foul and cowardly crime is most intense among the masses. Yet let it be said to the shame of those to whom the situation applies, there are a few persons so lost to decency and depraved in manhood as to justify the foul deed. Wintermute is now under arrest, and is quartered at the Merchants' Hotel in this city, where, I understand, his Bacchanalian appetite for strong drink has been fully gratified by a select party of friends who clandestinely rejoice over his dastardly deed.

He will doubtless be arraigned for trial at our next term of Court, which meets the third Tuesday in October, but whether he will be tried is another question.

A CORONER'S INQUEST

was held upon the body of General McCook, and a verdict rendered that deceased "came to his death from the effects of a wound received from a pistol shot fired by P. P. Wintermute."

Another Account of the Affair.

SIoux CITY, IOWA, Sept. 12, 1873.

General E. S. McCook, Territorial Secretary of Dakota, was shot through the breast last night at

Yankton by P. P. Wintermute, and died this morning. McCook attempted to enter the court room, where a railroad meeting was being held, and was met at the door by Wintermute, who, after some high words, drew a pistol and shot McCook, the ball entering near the left shoulder, severing an artery. The latter then seized Wintermute, who fired two more shots without effect. In the struggle both fell to the floor and were separated by friends. McCook was carried to his room, at the St. Charles Hotel, bleeding profusely. A consultation of physicians was held, and the wound was pronounced fatal. Still preserving consciousness, he gradually sank until the hour mentioned. But little is known of the origin of the difficulty, but it is supposed to have been a long-standing feud in regard to railroad bonds voted by Yankton county. Wintermute is now in custody. Considerable excitement exists, and there are some threats of summary vengeance.

Reception of the News at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1873.

The following despatch was received at the White House this morning:—

YANKTON, DAKOTA Territory, Sept. 12, 1873.

To U. S. GRANT, President of the United States:—General Edwin S. McCook was assassinated at a public meeting last night by P. P. Wintermute, a banker of this place.

JOHN A. BURBANK, Governor.

Sketch of Edwin S. McCook.

Edwin Stanton McCook, whose life has been terminated in such a sudden and sad manner by violence at the hands of another, was the youngest member of the family which has become so distinguished by the military deeds of its sons as to be termed that of "the fighting McCooks." He entered the service of his country at an early age, and distinguished himself, almost immediately, by his decisive action and go-ahead manner. His career was foreshadowed in a HERALD report which was published in the month of August, in the year 1863, thus:—"Colonel Edwin S. McCook, of the Thirty-first regiment Illinois Volunteers, Third division, Seventeenth Army Corps, left St. Louis on a steamer for the South in order to resume operations on the field or to do any duty required of him for the benefit of the country. He has been wounded three times by rebel weapons and missiles, yet is doing well for one so young."

Since then his career has been upward and onward under General Grant. The McCook family belongs to Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively.

Major General McCook is the son of a distinguished soldier, died from a wound which he received when leading a militia band in a skirmish with Morgan's raiders, near Burlington, Major McCook's father, the most conspicuous of the self-sacrificing supporters of the war for the preservation of the Union. The record made by the McCooks in the war is a page of glory to the country. At the time of the first battle of Bull Run, five of the Major's sons—Robert, Alexander, Daniel, and Charles—were in the army. In that action, the young McCooks distinguished themselves, a private in the first Ohio, was mortally wounded, and died in the arms of his father. As a second sacrifice of his son upon the field of battle, the latter had to lament also the loss of Robert. Of the surviving ones, Alexander was a major general, and Edward, colonel of an Illinois regiment. The latter distinguished himself in Grant's campaign in Mississippi, on the march to Vicksburg. The youngest of the sons, John, served on the staff of General Grant. The eldest, George, a lawyer, likewise rendered good service for some months, while temporarily commanding a regiment in West Virginia. Not content with giving all of six sons to the country, the head of the family himself shouldered a rifle, joined his sons at various points of the theatre of war, and fought person whenever opportunity offered.

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